

*Pomatiopsidæ.*

*Pomatiopsis lapidaria* Say.

*Corbiculadæ.*

*Musculium elevatum* Hald.

*Pisidium virginicum* Say.

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**NEW CALIFORNIAN MOLLUSCA.**

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BY WM. H. DALL.

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During the later portion of the life of the late W. C. Goforth, he paid much attention to the natural history of the places in California which he visited, and made some collections which were transmitted to the U. S. National Museum after his death by a relative, Mrs. Emma C. Ingersoll. Among them were two or three small specimens of shells, supposed to have been collected at Monterey. Curiously enough, one of these specimens represents a species hitherto undescribed, and which it gives me pleasure to name in honor of the regretted collector.

*Aesopus goforthi* Dall, n. sp.

Shell smooth, slender, elongate, with inconspicuous sutures and about eight whorls; nucleus defective, smooth; subsequent whorls gradually increasing, moderately convex; color greenish-waxen with flammules of dark chestnut so arranged on the last whorl as to form two irregular bands, one above and the other below the periphery, which also show in the interior of the aperture and on the base of the pillar; the paler portion of the surface is also irregularly mottled with opaque whitish blotches. Aperture short, rather wide; the outer lip simple, sharp, smooth within; body and pillar smooth, with a thin wash of callus; canal short, wide, not recurved. Length of shell 13, of last whorl 6, of aperture 4 mm., max. diam. of shell 3.3 mm.

Type No. 249624, U. S. N. Museum.

While destitute of the spiral sculpture which marks many species of the genus, it is not without smooth congeners as, for instance,

*Aesopus metcalfei* Reeve, of the Antilles. The coloration recalls that of the common Californian *Astyris*.

An examination of the siftings dredged by Mr. C. W. Gripp, outside the Kelp beds off the entrance to San Diego harbor, in 16 to 20 fathoms, has resulted in the discovery of several interesting shells. *Mangilia interlirata* Stearns has its range extended southward from San Luis Obispo. A new species of *Rochefortia*, and a minute shell probably allied to the *Corbulas*, but requiring a new generic name, were among the prizes.

#### GRIPPINA Dall, n. g.

Shell slightly inequivalve, donaciform, small, with a well-marked, rounded, ascending pallial sinus; right valve receiving the dorsal edges of the left in grooves beneath its own dorsal margins; cardinal teeth two, large, subequal, prominent, horizontally produced and fitting under the beak of the left valve; resilium strong, compressed, situated between the two cardinals attached under the beak of the left valve, and having on its ventral surface a thin calcareous coating or ossiculum.

This genus differs from *Corbula* in the nearly equal valves, the distinct pallial sinus, and the absence of a resiliifer in the left valve; in *Corbula*, too, the posterior cardinal is rarely developed and always very inferior in size to the anterior tooth. The form of the teeth in the two genera is quite different. Type:

#### *Grippina californica* Dall, n. s.

Shell minute, subtrigonal, whitish, solid for its size, finely concentrically sculptured; beaks moderately elevated, smooth; inner margins of the valves smooth, the left valve with no hinge-plate; a narrow lanceolate lunule and subequal, similar escutcheon present; each bounded by a marked ridge; outside of the escutcheon a second radiating ridge extends from the beak to the lower posterior margin of the valves but without producing a notable angulation of the margin. Interior of the valves dull white, the muscular impressions and pallial line distinct. Length 2.5, height 1.2, diameter 0.7 mm.

For other details see the generic description.

#### *Rochefortia grippi* Dall, n. s.

Shell small, thin, equilateral, ovoid, with a dull brownish perio-

tracnm, more or less incrnsted with iron oxide, and sculptured only by feeble incremental lines. Beaks inconspicuous, hinge as in the genus, bearing two very small diverging cardinals in one valve with a rather strong resilium between them which seems to carry a small lithodesma; opposite valve edentulous; pallial line entire; inner margins of the valves simple. Length 4.5; height 2.5; max. diameter 1.3 mm.

This species is proportionately much more elongate than any of the other Pacific coast species and can be recognized at once by its form. All of the others are more or less conspicuously equilateral, and nearly all are larger.

Habitat: with the preceding. The species is named in honor of its discoverer. Only one specimen of this and the preceding species has been seen. The present specimen within the valves had a large number of minute smooth larval bivalves, but whether they belong to the same species is uncertain, since the specimen did not contain any of the fleshy portions of the animal.

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#### NOTES ON ANODONTA COUPERIANA AND A. GIBBOSA.

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BY L. S. FRIERSON.

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In the "Synopsis of the Naiades" of Mr. C. T. Simpson (1900), it is stated that the *Anodonta couperiana* Lea (with its variety *A. dunlapiana*), is a synonym of the *Anodonta gibbosa* Say. In this statement Mr. Simpson is followed by nearly all students who have handled the subject, rendering a difficult study still more confused. These species are quite distinct and belong to separate groups, and even possibly to *different genera*.

*Anodonta couperiana* is a fairly common species in most collections of any size. It is a handsome shell, with a bright, shining epidermis, and I am informed by Mr. T. Van Hyning that it very seldom cracks as other *Anodontas* are so prone to do. Its umbones are like those of *Anodonta imbecillis* Say, *i. e.*, they hardly rise above the hinge line. The corrugations are similar to the *imbecillis*, and some specimens verge towards the *Ano suborbiculata* of Say, which, despite its large size and different shape, belongs to the same group.